BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Interesting from Wilmington—Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—An official telegram from Wilmington on the 11th, says there was heavy firing all day at Lockwood's Folly, by eight steamers of the enemy. One Yankee steamer was blown up. The explosion was heard in town.

A large number of negroes have escaped from the Yankees at Yorktown and returned to their masters in Gloucester and King William counties.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Examiner* says recent Northern papers exhibit a more unanimous and determined spirit in favor of the prosecution of the war than hesetofore.

Lincoln held a grand levee on New Years' Day at which four negroes of genteel exterior were present. They were cordially received by Lincoln.

Grant has submitted a plan for the spring campaign, which contemplates a concentration of nearly all the Union forces against Richmond—the approach to be made in three columns. It is said the plan has received the approval of Lincoln.

No sign of a flag-of-truce boat.

Several distinguished Generals, including Breckinridge, are here.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—Efforts have been made in the House to have the tax and currency bills debated in open session, but so far without success.

The President's veto to the bill to place a million of dollars in the hands of the provisional Governor of Kentucky to clothe Kentucky soldiers, was the subject of some comment. A bill was passed on the 19th January, 1862, appropriating two millions to aid in raising troops in Kentucky, before they were mustered into service, which appropriation has not been expended. The bill which the President has just vetoed devotes one million of that appropriation to clothe Kentucky soldiers. The President objects because it directs that the expenditure be made by other than bonded officers of government employ; that two sets of agents will be appointed to do the same duty, who will be bidders against each other in the market. On motion, in the Senate to-day, to pass the bill over the veto, the vote stood, yeas 10, nays 8—not the two-thirds required by the Constitution.

The Senate adopted a resolution that a Joint Committee of both Houses prepare and publish an address to the country. The House has heretofore adopted the same.

In the House this morning, the Speaker presented a resolution passed by the legislature of Georgia, declaring that that State would never submit to reconstruction or Yankee affiliation on any terms; which was read and ordered to be printed. Authority has been granted a committee to investigate federal outrages in North Carolina, and send for persons and papers. The bill reported by the Military Committee some time ago, to repeal all exemption laws, was taken up and referred back to Committee; yeas 32, nays 24. House in open session only about half an hour.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—In the House this morning a report from the Superintendent of Conscription was presented, showing the number of officers and soldiers engaged in executing the Conscript law, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia, there is 4 colonels, 8 majors, 23 captains, 65 lieutenants, 31 physicians, and 107 soldiers; North Carolina, 47 commissioned officers, 64 soldiers, and 750 mounted men; South Carolina, 64 officers and 141 men; Georgia, 68 officers, 208 men, besides Lee's battalion of Rangers, consisting of 30 officers and 455 men. The duties of the Conscript Bureau, besides enrolling conscripts, extend to arresting and returning deserters and absentees, the number of whom are now very great; and the matter of furloughs and details outside of the army, which alone amounts to 1,300.

A bill to allow Chaplains to draw the rations of a soldier and those who have horses to draw forage for the same, was passed.

A resolution was adopted that a Special Committee of five be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the impressment, for the army, of a share of the pork and bacon held by persons in the country, who have a full year's supply, prices for the same to be agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by local appraisers, without appeal.

Three bills introduced to pay for horses killed, captured or permanently disabled in the service, and ordered to be printed.

Resolution adopted calling on the President for the names of persons authorized to raise companies, battalions and regiments since the 27th September, 1862, in sections where the conscription has not been suspended, and the number of men raised. A resolution of Committee on elections to enquire into expediency of allowing Maryland soldiers to elect a delegate to Congress was passed.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the President for Bragg's report of the battle of Chickamauga.—Passed a bill to allow officers of the Navy to draw rations and fuel passed. Also a bill fixing the first Monday in May next for the next Congress to assemble.—House adjourned to meet to-night at seven o'clock.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE, C. H., Jan. 12.—All quiet in front. No change in the enemy's lines or camps. Mosby is still harrassing the enemy. Two more prisoners were sent in by him this morning.

From the Standard.]

STATE OF N. C., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 9th, 1864.

W. W. Holden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Please publish for the information of the public, the enclosed opinion of Attorney General Rogers, concerning the taxation of State property by the Confederate government.

It will be seen that this power is denied by the opinion, in which legal gentlemen are pretty much unanimous. Respectfully, &c.,

Z. B. VANCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 6th, 1864.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance:—

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 23d December last asking my opinion whether the property, under the management of the Literary Board can be taxed by the Confederate Congress, and also the letter of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, addressed to you and by you referred to me, inquiring whether the State's interest in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company is taxed by the Confederate Revenue law of April 24, 1863.

In rendering my opinion it will not be necessary to discuss the power of the Confederate Congress to tax the property of the State, because I am decided in my opinion that such power, *if it exists*, was not intended to be exercised; and as the words used may have full scope and meaning and are altogether proper to embrace all other and unquestioned subjects of taxation, I conclude that if it had been the purpose of the Congress to embrace the property of the State, it would have used language not to be misunderstood.

The only terms in the act under which such a purpose can be argued, are "persons" and "corporations." The State is not fitly described under the term "person," and although a great corporation, is never intended under the term "corporation." If the State is embraced under either of the terms, then the State House is taxable, and all its offices must pay an income tax—all its hospitals, its University, colleges, academies and common school houses. It is true that by section 16 the income of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges is exempt from taxation. This provision was necessary to exempt private property of this character, and not such as belonged to the State. In addition, if such a construction is to be given, the Treasurer must render a schedule of the public moneys on hand on the 1st of July. All its stores of public provisions on hand and more than enough to serve for the residue of the current year are also taxable. All its cotton, its sterling exchange, &c., &c. It cannot for a moment be supposed that if the Congress had really designed to tax all these subjects of State property, it would have left its purpose so darkly expressed. A perusal of the act will satisfy us that a State is not embraced; and that the mere fact that the act is silent as to the person who shall render the list, and imposes a penalty on such tax payers as shall not conform to the provisions of the act, are sufficient to make ridiculous a contrary construction.

It probably may be supposed by some that the fact that the property of the Literary fund is vested in a *corporation*, may subject it under that name to the revenue law. But it must be borne in mind that the corporation styled "the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina," is a mere State Agency to manage certain State funds, and is of the same character as if the manager had been the Treasurer or the Governor, or a separate and distinct officer of the State, and was removable at the pleasure of the creator.

As to Banking and Rail Road Corporations, composed of stocks, whereof a certain portion is the property of the State, it is true that with us the manager is not, unless so provided in the charter removable by the State, because the State has entered into a contract with individual stockholders in respect to the *mode* of management, and must abide by the contract. But the property thus managed is as completely the property of the sovereign State as if the entire corporation were its sole property, as the Bank of the State of South Carolina and certain Railroads in Georgia. I am of opinion, therefore, that neither the State profits, nor any other property of the State, in whatever form it may appear, whether managed by creatures of its own appointment or by the agency or corporations, whereof the State is sole or joint owner, are taxable under the act of Congress.

SION H. ROGERS, Attorney General.

EXECUTION OF A "REBEL SPY" AT PULASKI, TENN.—We take the following account of the execution of an alleged Confederate spy from the Pulaski *Chanticleer* of December 1st, a paper edited by C. W. Hildreth, and devoted to the interest of the left wing of the 16th (Yankee) army corps:

Last Friday the citizens and soldiers of Pulaski witnessed one of those painful executions of stern justice, which makes war so terrible; and though sanctioned by the usages of the war, is no more than men in the service of their country expose themselves to every day. Samuel Davis, of General Coleman's scouts, having been found within the federal lines with dispatches and mails, destined for the enemy, was tried on the charge of being a spy, and being found guilty was condemned to be hung between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 6 o'clock, p. m. on Friday, November 27th, 1863. The prisoner was apprised of his sentence by Capt. Armstrong, local Provost Marshal, and though somewhat surprised at the sentence of death, did not manifest any outward signs of agitation.

Chaplain Young, of the 81st Ohio Infantry, visited the prisoner, and administered spiritual consolation. The prisoner expressed himself resigned to his fate, and perfectly prepared to die. He exhibited a firmness unusual for one of his age, and up to the last showed a lively interest in the news of the day, expressing regret when told of the defeat of Bragg.

The scaffold for the execution of the prisoner was built upon the ridge east of the town, near the seminary, a position which could be seen from any part of town.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the prisoner was taken from his cell, his hands tied behind him, and, accompanied by the chaplain of the 81st Ohio, was placed in a wagon, seated upon his coffin, and conveyed to the scaffold. The prisoner stepped from the wagon and seated himself upon a bench at the foot of the scaffold. He displayed great firmness—glancing casually at his coffin as it was taken from the wagon. Turning to Captain Armstrong, he inquired how long he had to live; and was told that he had just fifteen minutes; he then remarked, "we would have to fight the rest of the battles alone."

Captain Armstrong—"I am sorry to be compelled to perform this painful duty."

Prisoner—with a smile—"It does not hurt me, Captain; I am innocent, though I am prepared to die, and do not think hard of it."

Captain Chickasaw then asked the prisoner if it would not have been better for him to have accepted the offer of life, upon the disclosure of facts in his possession? When the prisoner answered, with much indignation:

"Do you suppose I would betray a friend? No, sir! I would die a thousand times, first!"

He was then questioned upon other matters, but refused to give any information which could be of service.

The prisoner then mounted the scaffold, accompanied by the chaplain, James Young, whom he requested to pray with him at his execution. The prisoner then stepped upon the trap, the rope was adjusted about his neck, and the cap drawn over his head. In a moment the trap was sprung, and the prisoner fell suspended in the air.—For a few moments he struggled with his hands and feet; this was succeeded by a slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and a half minutes from the time he fell. After being suspended seventeen and a half minutes, the officiating surgeon pronounced the prisoner dead, and he was cut down and placed in his coffin. It was supposed, from the protracted animation which the prisoner exhibited, the fall had not broken his neck, and that he died by strangulation; but upon subsequent examination his neck was found to be completely broken.

So fell one whom the fate of war cut down in early youth, and who exhibited traits of character which, under other circumstances, might have made him a valuable friend and member of society.

THE LABORING MEN AND THE WAR.—Under this head the New York *News* has a strong editorial reviewing the effects of the war on the people, and especially the laboring men of the United States, and closes as follows:

The country suffers much from the loss in the blight it casts upon the morals of its people—it suffers more in the death and desolation it causes, and if possible more still in the hardship and the misery it is entailing now upon its working men. While the prices of provisions are going up, greenbacks have a downward tendency, and down we fear they will go, until, like the Continental money or the *assignats* of France, down they will continue go, until scarce worth the paper they are printed upon. Every day the clouds are darkening around us; our rulers will hear of no proposals for peace, and the new Congress, of which many hoped so much, have, by a decided majority, refused to even consider a resolution to appoint commissioners to endeavor to stop the great evil and to save the country by a restoration of peace on earth and good will to men. All, save those who owe their riches to their country's ruin, suffer by the war; the man of small means who, by the sweat of his brow earns the bread he eats, suffers most, and day by day his sufferings will increase.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green ..... $25@30
Dried ..... $15@20
BACON—Hog round $5 00
BEEF ..... 65@70c
BEESWAX $3 00
BEANS $10
BUTTER ..... $3 50@$4
CANDLES—Tallow $4
" Wax—By the box $4
" Adamantine $6
" Sperm ..... None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce $60
CHICKENS $2
COFFEE $10
DUCKS $2
EGGS $1 50
FLOUR—Family $100
Superfine $85
Fine $40
FODDER—Per hundred ..... $3@10
FEATHERS $5
FLAXSEED $8
GEESE $3
HIDES—Dry $2
" Green $1
HAY—Per hundred $7
LARD $2 50
MOLASSES $12 75
MEAL $12
NAILS—Scarce $2 00
OATS—Per hundred $7
" Cleaned ..... $6 bu
PORK ..... $200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet $8
" Irish ..... $5@6
PEAS—Ground $10
" Stock $10
" White Table $12
RAGS 15c
RICE 40c
RYE $10
SALT $25 00
SUGAR—Brown $5 00
" Coffee $5 50
" Loaf ..... None.
TALLOW $2 50
WHEAT $15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 6, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 80 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SUBSISTING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR RENT,

MY HOUSE AND LOT AT WAKE FORREST College. Possession given immediately.
Jan 11-3t* S. WAIT.

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.
Jan 6-1w* J. M. BROCK & CO.
Standard publish 1 month.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts. 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address
Jan 9-1w* J. B. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9 3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
6 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
Jan 6-10t* H. SHEPARD,
Administrator.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.

Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

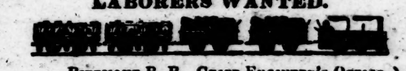
DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro', N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month; the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month; or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
Dec 17-t 10 J E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Chief Engineer P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DENNS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia: All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 23 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.
THOS. ROGO, Capt. C. S. A.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 28-tf

$50 REWARD.

LOST, ON WILMINGTON STREET, SOME DAYS since, a Chester Brussels with chain attached. The above reward will be given for the finder if left at the
Jan 11-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	25 50
Four days	6 50	One month	30 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Bentley, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.
At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.
At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.
At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.
At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.
At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-1m J Pittsboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Harriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 3-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the Ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not the better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Sept 24-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Public Sentiment.

We are daily receiving letters of approval from all parts of the State. A gentleman of rare intelligence, an Eastern man and the owner of a number of slaves, writes to us from ———, on the 6th, as follows:

"I have read with deep interest the editorals of your late issues on the absorbing topics of the day; particularly as to what course North Carolina will take, if Congress should complete the insane legislation which they have so blindly begun. I approve cordially your views. Either the blindest ignorance, or the wildest recklessness at present guides our legislators. With the people at this moment in a starving condition, occasioned by the withdrawal of so many producers, it is proposed to take all that remains who are capable of doing any service at all on the farm. The part of North Carolina now in our possession is not a corn growing country at best; and a vast majority of the people who cultivated it were not slaveholders. The consequence is, that the large draft of men from 18 to 45 has left thousands of useful farms without a single laborer. A further draft of 16 to 55 will increase that desolation *frightfully*. In fact, it would be utterly insupportable. People of good means are (to my certain knowledge) now living upon less than one-fourth of what would ordinarily be considered *necessary*. Provisions are not to be had, because they are not in the country. The despotism of such a measure is, if possible, more serious still."

Our friend will excuse us, we know, for the use we make of his private note to us. We assure him that the vast majority of the intelligence of the State concurs fully with him in sentiment.

A soldier writing to us from the general hospital at ———, same date, says:

"I write to let you know that your course is generally approved by the soldiers, here and elsewhere. I do not take the *Progress* for the reason I do not know how long I shall stay here; though I occasionally receive a number from home which is read with great admiration, and every soldier with but few exceptions approves your course. We all feel that we have no Congress or government. The idea of a man paying his all for a substitute and then himself being called into service is very ridiculous. The substitute law ought never to have been passed, but as it was it ought to remin, or a man's money be paid back. What are men from Missouri, Kentucky, &c., whose constituents are in Lincoln's army, doing at Richmond? They have no constituents to be accountable to; but we suppose Mr. Davis would be in a minority without them. Continue your course, Mr. Editor, defend the good old North State from the despotism and tyranny which designing men are attempting to fasten on her * * * We are willing to fight as long as we see it amounts to anything, but not for *despotism* nor *kings*, nor will we. The soldiers are unanimous for peace, and think an effort should be made by the authorities to obtain it. Continue your course, and we will sustain you."

We are constantly receiving letters of this character from the army and from the people. The masses think our public affairs have assumed a most serious aspect, and that, if we have statesmen left, the time has come for them to employ all the means at their command to put a stop to the unhappy struggle which is now raging, by other means than the sword. God forbid that our people, especially those of North Carolina, should ever accede to any terms that degrade them; but if an honorable termination can be put to the strife in the name of all that is good and virtuous let us do it.

All Quiet Below.

Passengers up from Kinston yeaterday morning represent no change in the situation in that section. Nothing additional has been heard from Butler's department, though there are various rumors of the arrival of reinforcements along the coast. The best informed, however, are of the impression that the force at Newbern and Washington is quite small, and that there are not troops enough in the whole department to attempt an advance.

The report that Gen. Bragg was to be appointed Secretary of War has been contradicted, and it is said he is to command in Mississippi. We are among those who have a high opinion of Gen. Bragg's ability as a commander and hope he will continue in the field. The demoralization and inefficiency in the army of the West is not attributable to Gen. Bragg, but is owing, we think, to some of his unfortunate surroundings. Some of his general officers have not labored very zealously for the harmony and discipline of the army. Wherever Gen. Bragg may be placed we believe he will do his duty.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn from the Columbus Ga. *Times*, that Gen. Bragg arrived in that city on the 5th instant. He had the good sense to

Absentees from the Army.

Why conscribe more men when nearly one half of those now on the muster rolls are absent from duty, scattered throughout the country. If we are to have a nine years' war, as predicted by Mr. Samford, we should husband our resources and economise our means, in men as well as other resources, for we have nothing to spare. Call out the whole population and then let the half of them straggle at home, doing no service in the army or on the farms, and any fool can see the end. On the subject of *absentees* the *Dispatch* says:

The whole energies of the Confederacy, public and individual, should be devoted to bringing back to the army the absentees and stragglers. Nearly half our military force is scattered over the country, and if returned to its proper position not another man would be needed in the field. We cannot spare the mechanical and agricultural labor to take the places of those drones who are consuming the fruits of the earth and rendering no equivalent in any way for the bread they eat. Let no man, woman or child countenance in any way men who have left their comrades to struggle single-handed against the enemies of the country. Let Congress devise, and the military authorities execute, the most stringent measures to have every soldier in his place when the grand tug of battle comes on in the spring.

We don't wish or desire that our several thousand readers should agree with us in reference to the war, those who manage our affairs, propositions for peace or any other important matter. We speak our own sentiments and feel proud to know that the majority of the people of the State approve our general course; but now and then a subscriber gets mad and orders a *discontinuance*. This is unnecessary, as we only take subscriptions when paid in advance, and stop all papers when the time paid for expires. We make this statement that such persons may not trouble themselves to give us their opinions by letter—a matter about which we care nothing—and to advise them that the paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for has expired, and not before.

THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.—This sprightly little sheet has changed hands and is now edited and owned by S. W. Whitaker, Esq., a native of this city, but for some time a citizen of Charlotte. The new proprietor is a gentleman of fine intelligence and writes well, and the *Bulletin* will lose nothing in interest by the change.

The valedictory of our old friend, Britton, is in good taste and temper, and though he and ourself have occasionally belittled ourselves in trying to be smart at each other's expense, we assure him that we cannot harbor an unkind thought and that we wish him much happiness in his retirement.

To his successor we extend a cordial greeting.

THE ENROLLMENT OF THE PRINCIPALS OF SUBSTITUTES.—Persons subject to the call which is to be made in compliance with the late act of Congress putting in the service all men who have furnished substitutes, cannot make their arrangements to enter camp too soon, for we are told the enrollment is to commence at once. The *Examiner* of Monday says:

"We advise the public that general orders have been prepared in the Adjutant General's office, and will be issued in a day or two, to proceed to the immediate conscription of persons who have furnished substitutes. They will be put in the camp of instruction within ten days."

It is believed that Gov. Vance has tendered the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Confederate States Senate by the unexpired term of Mr. Davis, who has been appointed Attorney General, to Hon. W. A. Graham. Mr. Graham's regular term as Mr. Davis' successor will commence with the next Congress. Gov. Vance could not have made a better selection, but it is not known that Mr. Graham will accept.

PROVOST MARSHALL WATERS.—We take much pleasure in saying that Capt. Waters, the present Provost Marshall of this post, has shown himself attentive to his duties in sending off stragglers and preserving the general good order of the city, and that he is active and vigilant whenever the peace of the community is menaced by soldiers or others.

Gen. Morgan paid a visit to the Libby Prison on Saturday last. He had a long conversation with Neal Dow, who congratulated him upon his escape from the Ohio Penitentiary. Morgan was received with much interest by the prisoners, especially those from Kentucky.

The *Examiner* says that our armies are now better clothed and shod than in any former winter campaign. The principal suffering is that from the difficulty of subsistence.

The siege of Charleston has been going on over six months, this being the 188th day, and must already have cost the Yankees hundreds of millions of dollars.

STRAGGLING CAVALRY.—The Hendersonville *Times* says:

Western Carolina is full of straggling cavalry.—You can scarcely look in any direction without seeing cavalry straggling along from almost every command in Wheeler's corps. There is enough cavalry in Western Carolina to make a respectable brigade.—They have already commenced committing depredations on the citizens, by stealing horses, robbing tanneries, &c. Now the people of Western Carolina have already done a noble part in carrying on the war. They have given freely and bled freely, they are still willing to give of their substance to support the army, but it is too unbearable to be thus ruthlessly robbed of their property by a band of stragglers who seldom do any fighting. These stragglers ought to be caught up—every one of them, and placed in a camp of direction, or what would be vastly better, they should be put to duty with the "Home Guards" until it is convenient to send them under guard to their respective commands. A great many of them, we have reason to believe, have forged passes, orders, furloughs, &c., which they use successfully to evade the guards. The interests of the service and the interest of the community requires that this matter should receive the immediate attention of the proper authorities. Citizens can be of great use in giving information of, if not actually engaging in the arrest of stragglers of which they so justly complain.

THE ONLY WAY WE CAN BE SUBJUGATED —SUBSISTENCE—LARGE ARMIES.

We give the following capital leader entire from the *Examiner*. It expresses on our own views entirely:

There is but one mode by which five millions of people, with arms in their hands and superior courage, can be subdued: and that is, by the failure of subsistence. The essential question in all military operations is that of the commissariat. Without bread and meat, no army can be kept in the field.—Upon a supply of rations depends, not merely the question of an army's existence, but also the equally important question of discipline. The best order and discipline of the most perfectly organized army are lost in a fort night under the failure of rations. Even invincible veterans, the best soldiers degenerate into howling wolves.

So long as the South can keep an army of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand effective men actually in the field, over and above the sick and the skulkers, deserters and licensed strollers over the country, there can be no danger of subjugation. We never could pretend to match the enemy in numbers. But we have long ago established this fact, that where the enemy knows we are well commanded, they do not dare to attack with less than three or four to one. This has always been the case where Lee, or Johnston, or Beauregard were known to be in command; and it is at this moment the case in East Tennessee, where our gallant army, amid the snows of this biting winter, is fighting every day, always with success, under the able lead of Longstreet, Ransom and William E. Jones. The problem of Southern independence has long ago resolved itself into this; whether we can keep two hundred thousand effective men in the field as long as the Yankees can invade with two or three times the number; the question referring not to muster-roll strength, but to effective men actually and continually in the field.

Whoever possesses any knowledge of the country's condition, knows that the danger does not lie in the difficulty of keeping the strength of the army up to this standard—that difficulty, though great, being not insurmountable—but in the trouble of subsisting and clothing people and army from the production of the country. Our soldiers have had to fight heavy odds from the beginning; this has been the necessary consequence of war between a people five millions strong and another twenty millions. The natural feeling of the army has been, that they ought to be reinforced; and this feeling has been greatly enhanced by the scandalous practices of extortioners and speculators—chiefly men who had procured substitutes—who remained at home fleecing, pillaging and starving army and people.

To the extent that this feeling is well-grounded, no doubt exists that it ought to be removed. The feeling is well grounded so long as large classes of men, professing to be of the army, and consuming the substance of the soldiers, is allowed, by the imbecility of the War Department, to hang about the villages, drawing government pay, eating government provisions, wearing government clothes, and attending to their own interests. We know a village of twelve hundred inhabitants, in which there are one captain and two major quartermasters residing, besides two resident commissaries, each of the five with his gang of clerks, orderlies, messengers, teamsters, ostlers, and headsmen, the aggregate amounting, probably to two or three hundred men. Besides these, there are one or two stationary or floating impressing officers, each with a complement of assistants. Each of these gangs of government agents prowl over the country, surrounding the village to a distance of ten or twenty miles; riding the fattest horses to be seen; wearing new and bright government clothes; using the best government cavalry caparisons; seizing everything they can lay hands on; and, by their want of business habits; want of thrift and frugality; and, very often, their want of manners also, filling the people with disgust and resentment towards the government. Not many weeks ago we saw as many as seventeen stout men in charge of two hundred government cattle. The people who see these men thus enjoying the fat of the land and doing little service, (some of them, it is conceded, are valuable public agents,) naturally communicate their feelings to the brave soldiers enduring hardship and privation at the post of duty. This is but an example of what is witnessed all over the country. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

The people see the *tenth* of their crops, which they cheerfully paid, consumed in the villages and no portion of it going to the soldier. They see their horses and cattle impressed, and their crops taken away from them to be used and consumed at home, to no public advantage, under their own eyes. They see themselves plundered by government down to the point of bare subsistence, while the army, for which they would cheerfully have been thus robbed, is allowed to go half naked and starved.

The discontent which prevails in the army against stayers-at-home is well grounded so far as it refers to the drone-classes of the character we have described; men who take their pick of army clothes, stay much in doors and sleep in warm beds; men who consume the substance of the country, swell the muster-rolls of the army to two or three times its actual strength, and belong to the service only to intercept from real soldiers the people's contributions.

If Congress would take measures to reduce this class to the lowest practical minimum, forcing them into the field service, they would, by that very act, swell the army to the maximum size which the country is capable of maintaing in the field. They would, by so doing, retain at home, in busy cultivation of the soil, the whole of the present class now, with all their exertions, stimulated by the most powerful incentives of interest and patriotism, producing only an inadequate subsistence for army and people.

Congress cannot touch the reserved classes not now embraced in the laws of conscription without destruction to the cause. None but demagogues and charlatans, dependent upon an army vote for re-election, and seeking to pander to a vicious sentiment for their own preferment, could imagine the existence of an antagonism between the soldiers in the field and the classes at home conducting the necessary functions of society. The man who endeavors to excite such a strife is a traitor to the cause. If the whole framework of society be broken up, and the country turned into a waste, what then remains to be fought for, and what then the use of our army?

The people at home are to the army what the belly is to the members of the animal body. Menenius Agrippa, a Roman consul, being deputed by the Senate to appease a dangerous tumult and sedition among the soldiers, spoke to them as follows:

"My friends and countrymen, attend to my words. It once happened that the members of the human body, taking some exception at the conduct of the belly, resolved no longer to grant him the usual offices. The tongue first, in a seditious speech, aggravated their grievances; and after highly extolling the activity and diligence of the hands and feet, set forth how hard and unreasonable it was that the fruits of their labor should be squandered away upon the insatiable cravings of a fat and indolent paunch, which was entirely useless, and unable to do anything towards helping itself. This speech was received with a tumultuous applause by all the members. Immediately the hands declared they would work no more; the feet determined to carry no further the load with which they had hitherto been oppressed; nay, the very teeth refused to prepare a single morsel of meat for his use. In this distress the belly besought them to consider it, and not foment so senseless a rebellion. 'There is none of you,' said he, 'can be ignorant that whatsoever you bestow upon me, in [illegible] converted to your use, and [illegible] by

[illegible] the voice of reason is always disregarded. It [illegible], therefore, impossible for him to quiet the tu[illegible], he starved for want of their assistance, and the body wasted away to a skeleton. The limbs, grown weak and languid, were sensible at last of their error, and would fain have returned to their respective duties; but it was now too late; death had taken possession of the whole, and they all perished together."

Perhaps the reader may have heard something of the sort before; but though wanting in freshness, we think, in consideration of the debates in Congress, our citation from Livy is at least not wanting in propriety of time and place.

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF RICHMOND.

If Nero fiddled while Rome was on fire why should not the population of the modern Richmond dance with demoniac glee while the whole country is in sackcloth and ashes? Not only in Richmond but there is too much dancing and fiddling and wine bibbling everywhere. But let the *Examiner* paint the Richmond of to-day:

"Among the striking points of the French Revolution which historians and historical romance writers delight to bring out in bold relief, is the gayety with which the *haute noblesse* of France met the horrors of imprisonment and faced the terrors of the guillotine. The tone of society in the Temple—the State prison of the early Republic—was not merely cheerful; it was almost merry; and stern moralists have been forced to pay at least a half respect to the quasi-heroism of the Faubourg St. Germain. These French aristocrats have found their rivals in the upper—we will not say the higher—classes of Confederate society at Richmond. At this season each rural patriot, on his return from the capital, after unpacking his budget of news, which consists chiefly of a string of "fabulous prices," is almost sure to wind up his account of the situation by the stereotyped phrase—"Richmond is gayer than ever."

The heavier the press of our misfortunes, the higher mount the spirits of the new denizens of our once quiet and eminently respectable city. At first this imported hilarity found its expression in the good old way of feasting and junketing. But the mirth has proved contagious. It has spread from the rich to the poor, and now the most impecunious throw open their houses to hungry dancers and thirsty jackflirts and jillflirts. Music of some sort, James river gruel, and highly scented gas, are still to be had—are still within the reach of most merry-makers—and with this stock in trade our native vivacity can still manage to do a stroke of business. The Yankees may mock at our "starvation parties." Saturnine cities may scowl at this unseemly frivolity. Yet, so exuberant are our spirits, that, in spite of enemies abroad and censors at home, we must "caper higher" and still higher in this grotesque Dance of Famine.

We all know that great national afflictions harden the heart; that in times of pestilence, such as befell Athens, Florence, Milan, London, men give the rein to every appetite and lust, and stupify themselves with every criminal indulgence before plunging into the abyss; that times of war are times of drunkenness and debauchery; of inordinate greed of gain and insensate luxury. We were prepared, therefore, for many of the ugly sights which render Richmond an abomination in the eyes of every wise and virtuous man. We were prepared for the extortioners and the speculators; for the gamblers; for the painted bawds and bedizened strumpets; for drunken brawls; for noonday murders. We were prepared for the madness of crime. But, we confess, we were not prepared for the simpering inanity of the dancing parties which are now "the rage." In a storm, sailors often betake themselves to the bold and drug themselves with strong waters into a forgetfulness of their peril. But the very effort which they make to forget their danger shows that they appreciate its magnitude; and our dancers can only be compared to a crew of idiots performing the Fisher's Hornpipe and gibbering the compliments and scandal of the season on the slippery deck of a tempest-tossed vessel.—Idiocy is a more painful spectacle than madness.—Madmen have ruled the world. A mad republic might achieve a rude and imperfect freedom. From a race of simpletons we have nothing to hope for, and the empty glee of the jocund swains and shepherdesses of our Confederate Arcady is the darkest of the many signs which portend trouble to the State.

There is no excuse for the absurd merriment which seems to be the tone in Richmond. If it is intended as a bravado, in order to show the Yankees that we are as irrepressible in the ball-room as on the battle-field, we opine that the moral effect will not make amends for the immorality of the means. Does Yankee merry-making strike terror to our hearts? If it is a mere outburst of natural hilarity we can only wonder at the buoyancy which bears up under the enormous pressure of our misfortunes. The sin of all this fooleay does not lie, where some would put it, at the door of those who are mere lookers-on, scions of "My Maryland," and Southern sympathizers from Northern latitudes. They may don the grinning mask and the thread-bare domino, if they have no better taste; but that true Southern people, whose liberties and fortunes are at stake, whose brothers have suffered or died for the cause, should allow themselves to be carried away by the silly example of these heartless creatures, is matter for both sorrow and anger. The farce is so bald; the "properties" so meagre; the Elysian fields such unmistakeable pasteboard; the rosy wine such indubitable Adam's ale; that we have been hoping for some time that the actors would weary of the play. As yet, however, we see no prospect of a speedy termination of the sickening phantasmagory. One *reunion* was, we learn, thinly attended because the arrival of the ambulance train had called off some of the ladies to nurse their wounded brothers; but after a while such little *contretemps* will not be permitted to interfere with the rights of youth and jollity. Impertinent kinsmen, who have been awkward enough to lose a leg, will not be suffered to trip up the fantastic toes of the fair dancers, and no one will peep out of the festive ark to see how the deluge of blood is rising.

We are heartily sorry for Richmond. A staid city, which, a few years ago, a solitary traveller might have traversed at midnight from the neighborhood of Union Hill to the outskirts of Sindey without meeting a soul except, perhaps, some forlorn policeman—a city of quiet, social habits, of old fogy dinners and ancient quoit clubs—a city around which there still lingered a perfume from the old Virginia time; but to us, it seems as if the heart of old Richmond is buried on her battle-fields, that new Richmond is the putrid corpse left to taint the upper air. Until lately, the old respectable residents have stood aloof from the Washington style; the blockade-runner style; the Maryland style of entertainments now in vogue, but the vortex has begun to draw them in. One word of warning to every *pater familias* who is unsophisticated enough to share our antiquated views of propriety. Unreal as this jigging joviality may be, the consequences are but too real, and there is danger lest the priceless jewel of maidenly reserve and modesty be danced away in assemblies, which, to the clear vision of common sense, bear a close likeness to the circling misery of the Hall of Ebls than the innocent pastimes which we once called balls."

RETALIATION.—The *Sentinel*, of Monday, says:

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from North Carolina, that the 62d Georgia regiment captured two negroes and a white lieutenant, of a negro regiment, who were identified as belonging to the party who hung Lieut. Griffith. Upon determined to take the white to [illegible] where [illegible] the [illegible]

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 for the city of Raleigh.
Jan 12-4t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 11-1w

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM E. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward
Jan 11-4t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst.
Jan 11-7t*

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant.
Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 12th, 1864.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Ardery, L D

B
Brown, W M.
Broadwell, J
Bashford, Thos
Baxter, Dr J J

C
Culbreth, Miss Lizzie
Collett, A A
Carson, Lt
Crenshaw, F B
Crocker, Miss Jennie

D
Davis, Miss Caria

E
Everett, Surgeon
Earp, Harris

F
French, W C A
Falconer, Wm

H
Hill, Mrs Elizabeth
Hood, Miss Susan

J
Jeffrey, Miss Virginia
Johnson, Dr Silas
Jordan, James C

L
Lankford, J E
Latow, Rev J H
Lucas, Miss N

M
Miller, Miss J E
Malsby, Miss Fanny
Morgan, Henry

P
Pulley, Mrs Turner

R
Roberts, Pinkney
Reed, Burgess
Reddish, Miss Ann
Roe, Miss Pantha A
Redding, Wm

S
Sandford, N G
Satterfield, Miss Mollie
Stallings, Miss Martha P
Sands, Mrs E C
Steadman, F A
Sherrid, M O

T
Thorp, Mrs Amanda

V
Vann, W H

W
Wyatt, Elias F
Wright, Mrs E
White, Miss Ruth
Waff, Dr W
Williams, Geo
Woodall, N H
White, Lawson
Wilder, James
Warren, R R
Wetzel, Jno W

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
Jan 13-1t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER. W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

WANTED,

A GOOD PLOW BOY. APPLY TO BOI 91, P O Raleigh.
Jan 13-4t

CLOSED.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT Dr. B. F. Arrington's Office, at Exchange Hotel will be closed until further notice.
Jan 13-3t*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISKEY; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

STATE BONDS, BANK STOCK, CONFEDERATE BONDS AND RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., IN FRONT of our salesroom, we will sell 32 shares Stock Bank Cape Fear, 31 shares Bank of North Carolina Stock; $4,000 N. C. State Bonds, old sixes; 9 shares Stock N. C. Railroad; $10,000 Confederate 7 per cent Bonds.
Jan 12-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH CHILD. Child six years old, woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office.
Jan 12-4t

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard one month each.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLLINS House at Kittrell's Depot by the month from the 1st of June.
Board per month, $15.
Children and servants, 7½.
PROPRIETOR.
Jan 9 2w of Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, gray with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid at this office.
PROGRESS OFFICE.